PONOMAREVA, Ye.I.; SVIRCHEVSKAYA, Ye.G.; PLEKHANOV, L.G.

Recovering arsenic from speiss. Trudy Inst.met. i obogoshch. 1:53-57 '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Arsenic) (Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

SHALAVINA, Ye.L.; PONOMAREVA, Ye.I.

Cementation of arsenic, antimony and copper from alkaline solutions by zinc. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.met.obog.i ogneup. no.1:71-79 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Cementation (Metallurgy))
(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

PONOMAREVA, Ye.I.; SVIRCHEVSKAYA, Ye.G.

Leaching complex ores. Trudy Inst.met. i obogoshch. 1:58-64 '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Leaching)

SOLOV'YEVA, V.D.; PONOMAREVA, Ye.I.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Rate of simultaneous dissolving of lead and zinc oxides in caustic soda solutions. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser.tekh. i khim.nauk no.3:56-64 '64. (MIRA 17:2)

UNDASYNOVA, Z.D.; PONOMAREVA, Ye.I.

Decomposition of molybdenite by sodium hydroxide solutions at high temperatures. Report No.1. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. tekh. i khim. nauk no.2:53-59 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

PONOMAREVA, Ye. I.

PONOMAREVA, Ye. I. -- "The Physical Development of Alma-Ata School Girls (1946-1947)." Kazakh State Medical Institute imeni V. M. Molotov. Alma-Ata, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences.)

So; Knizhaya Letopis' No 3, 1956

Ye. I. PONOMAREVA

18(5,4,3) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2094

Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya

Trudy, t. 1 (Transactions of the Institute of Metallurgy and Ore Dressing, Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences, Vol 1) Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN Kazakhskoy SSR, 1959. 159 p. 1,225 copies printed.

Ed.: Yu. N. Kuznetsov; Tech. Ed.: Z.P. Rorokina;
Editorial Board: V.D. Ponomarev (Resp. Ed.), B.N. Labedev, A.N. Grigorovich, L.F. Ni, R.A. Isokova, I.K. Polyvyannyy (Resp. Secretary), and Ye. I. Ponomareva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgists and metallurgical engineers.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of articles dealing with various aspects of process metallurgy, principally nonferrous, and with related matters such as treatment of ore concentrates, properties of slags, etc. Topics discussed include precipitation of copper from slags, extraction of arsenic from speiss, recovery of rare metals from smelting dust, electrolytic precipitation of lead and zinc, and drying of lead-zinc concentrates. Three articles are concerned with the metal rhenium. The articles are accompanied by Soviet and non-Soviet references.

Table of Contents:

VINNICHENKO, P.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; PONOMAREVA, Ye.L., inzh.;
DOGMATYRSKAYA, A.P., inzh.

Experience acquired in founding parts in shell molds. Lit.proizv.
no.3:44-45 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Iron founding) (Shell molding (Founding)) (Coremaking)

SOV/128-59-11-21/24

AUTHORS: Vinnichenko, P.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Ponomareva, Ye.L. and Dogmatyrskaya, A.P., Engineers

TITLE: Installation for Regeneration of Wax-Pattern Composition

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 11, p 43 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A composition consisting of paraffin wax and stearin is widely used when casting with smelted models. One of the main shortcomings of this composition is the saponif i cation of stearin by residual alkali contained in the liquid glass of refractory coatings. Saponification of the stearin component aggravates the composition quality; the models become brittle, their surface grows rough and uneven. In order to regenerate the composition once used, reduction of the stearin component is needed. The reaction can be performed by boiling the composition with a 5% solution of hydrochloric acid water. The Riga RR Car-Building Plant uses for this purpose an installation, consisting of a wooden barrel cemented inside and placed in a jacket. The barrel is

Card 1/2

Installation for Regeneration of Wax-Pattern Composition

provided with two lead electrodes; it is filled with 20-25 lit of 5% HCl solution; the rest of the barrel is filled with 50-60 kg of composition. The process of boiling and reduction of the stearin composition component takes 25-30 minutes. There is 1 diagram.

18(5) SOV/128-59-3-20/31

AUTHOR: Vinnichenko, P.G. Candidate of Technical Sciences, Ponomareva, Ye.L., Dogmatyrskaya, A.P. Engineers

TITLE: From the Experiences Gained in Casting of Products in Molding Boxes.

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 3, pp 44-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the railway wagon plant at RIGA new types of molding boxes have been designed. The molding box frames have an inner dimension of 300 x 420 mm and serve for castings from 12 to 15 kg. Molding boxes and patterns are cast from cast iron. The production method for the molding boxes and patterns, together with the various tests this plant had to make to achieve final results, are given. Instead of sand, crushed cast iron scrap with a diameter of 1 to 1,5 mm has been used as a molding material. The plant pours a row of brake components from cast iron type S CH 15-32, like oil distributors operating at 10 atmospheres air and 15 atmosphere water pressure. To pour these oil distributors by

Card 1/2

From the Experiences Gained in Casting of Products in Molding Boxes

means of cast iron mold boxes formerly sand had been used as the core forming material. This method resulted in 50% rejected parts. Following the new molding box system and by adding a resign type mix to the core forming material the production has definitely improved. Practice showed that these molding boxes made of cast iron result in far cleaner surfaces of the casts than those made of molding sand. By applying this new method the plant saved 43.000 Rubles during 1957. There are 5 diagrams.

20479
S/193/60/000/002/013/013
A004/A001

6.7300 (1524, 2103)

AUTHORS: Sobolev, O. A., and Ponomareva, Ye. M.

TITLE: Electronic telephone exchange equipped with semiconductor devices

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, no. 2, 1960, 40-42

TEXT: The author points out the deficiencies of telephone exchanges of the electromagnetic type and mentions the fact that work is being carried out to replace the electromagnetic commutation mechanisms (relays, selectors) by non-contact commutation units: semiconductor devices, magnetic cores with square hysteresis loop, miniature thyratrons with cold cathodes, etc. In 1957 the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Ministrov SSSR po radioelektronike (Scientific Research Institute of the State Committee for Radio-electronics at the Council of Ministers USSR) had developed the first effective electronic telephone exchange of the Soviet Union which was intended for 10 numbers and in which thyratrons with a cold cathode were utilized as commutation unit. In 1958 the ЭАТС-20 (EATS-20) electronic telephone exchange for 20 numbers equipped with semiconductor devices was developed, a pilot model of which was shown at the USSR Industrial Exhibition in New York, while the second pilot model

Card 1/5

Electronic telephone exchange ...

is exhibited at the Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy in Moscow. Soviet-produced germanium diodes and triodes, mostly of the П13 (P13) type, are used as commutation units. Based on these units, the block circuits have been constructed: trigger circuit, monovibrator, multivibrator, electron "contact" of the speech channel and the logical "and", "or", and "not" circuits. The EATS-20 circuit (see figure) has been designed on the principle of steric construction of the speech channel and mixed control, using both static and dynamic (pulse) circuits.

Figure:
ЭКС (EKS) - electronic coordinate connector; AK1, AK20 - subscriber units; A1, A20 - telephone sets of subscribers 1 and 20; ИСШ (ISSh) - free-line selector; PM1, PM2 - register markers; СВУ (SVU) - ringing device; ИГ (IG) - pulse oscillator; ЭК (EK) - 1, EK 20-1, EK21-1; EK1-11, EK20-11, EK21-11 - electronic contacts; УЭ (UE) 1-1, UE 20-1, UE21-1, UE1-11, UE20-11, UE21-11 - control units.

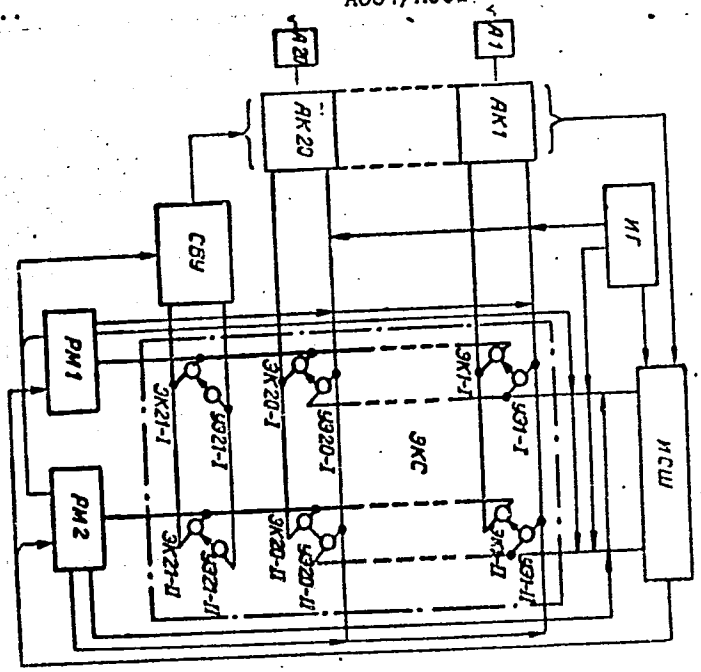
The electronic coordinate connectors are two coordinate circuits, the speech circuit and control circuit. The electronic contacts of the EK speech channel are connected to the cross-over points of the speech circuit, while the UE trigger circuits, controlling the electronic contacts, are connected to the

Card 2/5

20479
S/193/60/000/002/013/013
A004/A001

Electronic telephone exchange ...

cross-over points of the control circuit. The electronic coordinate connector has 21 horizontals and 2 verticals. 20 subscriber units are connected to the 20 horizontals, while the ringing device is connected to the 21st. The connection of the controlling triggers of the control circuit is effected by the pulse oscillator which has three different connecting possibilities - the subscriber is calling, the first register marker calls the subscriber, the second register marker calls the subscriber, and thus generates three series of



Card 3/5

Electronic telephone exchange ...

pulses which are shifted in time. One of the specific features of the EATS-20 circuit is the utilization of a pulse generator and a pulse control system with the EKS electronic contacts together with the static control system in other units. This combination of pulse and static conditions made it possible to reduce the number of commutation units without complicating the circuits. Another distinguishing feature of the EATS-20 circuit is the utilization of zero-level a-c for all necessary signals. The various signals are transmitted by 450 cps current. The calling signal is modulated in the subscriber's set by low-frequency current of 25-50 cps, is amplified in the telephone apparatus and acts on the ringing device. The EATS-20 telephone exchange is housed in a table locker of the block type, all its units are mounted on printed circuits. The overall dimensions of the exchange are 530 x 435 x 380 mm. 660 germanium triodes and 780 diodes are utilized, apart from ordinary radio parts, like resistors and capacitors. The main electric parameters of the EATS-20 exchange are: operating attenuation of the speech channel at a frequency of 800 cps - 0.3 nep; transient attenuation between the physical channels of the speech channel - not less than 8 nep; power consumption at full load - 25 w, in inoperative state - - 18 w. The power source is a rectifying device connected to the a-c mains of

Card 4/5

20479
S/193/60/000/002/013/013
A004/A001

Electronic telephone exchange ...

127/220 v and 50 cps. This device ensures the supply of a stabilized d-c voltage of 12 and 24 v, the network voltage variations being in the range of ± 10%. There is 1 figure.

Card 5/5

VINNICHENKO, P.T.; PONOMAREVA, Ye.L., inzh.

Precision investment molding of machinery parts. Trakt.i sel'khozmash. no.10:42-44 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Glavnyy metallurg Rizhskogo vagonostroitel'nogo zavoda (for Vinnichenko).2 Rizhskiy vagonostroitel'nyy savod (for Ponomareva).
(Precision casting)

USSR/Chemistry - Analytical, chronometric Determination May/Jun 52

PONOMAREVA, YE. M.

"The Chronometric Determination of the Concentration of Electrolytes. 1. Determination of the Concentration of a Thiosulfate and an Acid by their Mutual Reaction," Ye. N. Ponomareva, Saratov Med Inst.

Zhur Anal Khim, Vol 7, No 3, pp 163-167

Utilizing the chronometric method of turbidity, studied the rate of the reaction of thiosulfate with acids in relation to the ~~concentration~~ concn of the components. Investigated the isotherms of turbidity and showed their analytical application. Discovered that the above reaction, up to a certain known limit of concn of the acid, remains neutral in regard to the acid. The described method of detg the ~~concentration~~ concn of an electrolyte is feasible for all reactions that have an induction period, i.e., it is possible to measure the time from the beginning of the reaction to some effective moment of the reaction.

USSR/Chemistry - Analytical, Chronometric Determination May/Jun 52

PONOMAREVA, YE. N.

"The Chronometric Determination of the Concentration of Electrolytes. 2. Determination of the Concentration of Sulfite and Iodate by their Mutual Reaction in an Acid Medium,"

Ye. N. Ponomareva, Saratov Med Inst.

Zhur Anal Khim, Vol 7, No 3, pp 168-174

Studied the rate of the reaction between potassium iodate and sodium sulfite, in the presence of sulfuric acid and in relation to its concn ~~of the latter (H_2SO_4)~~. Investigated the effect of the concn of the iodate and the sulfite on the magnitude of the induction period of the above reaction. Pointed out the analytical value of this reaction for detg chronometrically the concn of KIO_3 and Na_2SO_3.

PONOMAREVA, E. N.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Analytical Chemistry

(2) 5

The chronometric determination of concentration of an electrolyte. I. Determination of the concentrations of thiosulfate and an acid from their interaction. E. N. Ponomareva (Saratov Med. Inst.). *J. Anal. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 7, 183–7 (1952) (Engl. translation). II. Determination of the concentration of sulfite and iodate from their interaction in an acid solution. *Ibid.* 189–95.—See *C.A.* 47, 1542c.
H. L. H.

MF 11-9-54

PONOMAREVA, YE. N.

Defended his Dissertation for Candidate of Chemical Sciences in the Saratov State University, Saratov, 1953

Dissertation: "Chronometric Titration"

SO: Referativnyy Zhurnal Khimiya, No. 1, Oct. 1953 (W/29955, 26 Apr 54)

GRACHEV, A.P.; LARYUKHIN, G.A.; MARUKYAN, S.M.; MIRONOV, V.V.; MUKHIN, A.I.; PANASIK, A.V.; PONOMAREVA, Ye.N.; SIMSKIY, A.M.

[Kolkhoz forester's manual] Spravochnik kolkhoznogo lesovoda. Moskva, Lesnaia promyshlennost', 1965. 424 p. (MIRA 18:8)

NIKITIN, Ye.K.; PONOMAREVA, Ye.N.

Determination of chloride and bromide concentrations by means of chronometric titration. Trudy Kom.anal.khim. 7:234-245 '56.
(MLRA 9:9)

1.Kafedra obshchey khimii Saratovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(Chlorides) (Bromides) (Titration)

PONOMAREVA, Ye.N.

VLASOV, Aleksey Alekseyevich; VOROMTSOV, Aleksey Ivanovich; PONOMAREVA, Yekaterina Nikolayevna; STROKOV, Vyacheslav Vsevolodovich; FLEROV, Sergey Konstantinovich; KHRAMTSOV,N.N., redaktor; IL'INSKIY,A.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MALKOV,A.A.; KOLESNIKOVA,A.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Forest protection] Lesozashchita. Izd.2-oe, perer. Pod obshchei red. S.K.Flerova. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1955. 438 p.
(MLRA 9:1)

1. Prepodavatel' Khrenovskogo lesnogo tekhnikuma (for Malkov)
(Forests and forestry) (Trees--Diseases and pests)

PONOMAREVA, Yelena Nikolayevna

Chrono-Metrical Determination of the Concentration of a Solution of Salt.

Dissertation for Candidate of a Medical Science degree. Chair of General Chemistry (head, Prof. Ye. K. Nikitin) Defending in Soviet Saratov University, 1953.

Ponomareva, Ye. N.

USSR/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances, G-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1258

Author: Nikitin, Ye. K., and Ponomareva, Ye. N.

Institution: Academy of Sciences USSR

Title: Determination of Chloride and Bromide Concentrations by the Method of Chronometric Titrations

Original Periodical: Tr. komis. po analit. khimii AN SSSR, 1956, Vol 7, No 10, 234-245

Abstract: The method of chronometric titration is based on the determination of the point marking the start of reaction, fixed by a stopwatch, when one drop of sulfite solution is introduced into a test tube containing the solution to be analyzed, and the point marking the end of the induction period, when a sudden coloring of the starch is observed, due to the I_2 released after the oxidation of all the SO_3^{2-}. For the determination of Br^- 5 ml of 0.001 M $K_2S_2O_5$ are mixed with 5 ml of the solution to be analyzed and one milliliter of 0.5% starch solution. One milliliter of this solution is titrated in a test tube with

Card 1/2

USSR/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances, G-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1258

Abstract: one drop from a burette filled with equal volumes of 0.1 M H_2SO_4 and 0.2 M KIO_3. For the determination of Cl^- the concentration of KIO_3 is decreased to 1/10, while the concentration of the acid is increased 20-25 times. The stopcock of the burette during titration is adjusted to deliver 3-4 drops per minute. In order to eliminate the effect of the indicator on the reaction rate, a control is made up without the indicator. To 10 ml of 0.1 N HCl a volume of 0.1 N KOH or NaOH equal to that used in the preliminary titration of the acid with phenolphthalein is added. The mixture is diluted to 100 ml. A control solution of Br^- is made up in the same way by dissolving an exact sample of the pure salt. The Cl^- concentration is calculated by the formula $c_x = c[\overline{t_c}(t_o - t_x)]/[\overline{t_x}(t_o - t_c)]$, where c_x and c are the concentrations of the solution to be analyzed and the control; t_x and t_c are the induction periods for the solutions; and t_o is the induction period for the control samples. The error in the determination of Cl^- does not exceed ±2.6%.

Card 2/2

L 40206-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6030051 SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/66/000/001/0072/0073

AUTHOR: Kul'kova, M. N.; Ponomareva, Ye. P.; Rubenchik, Yu. I.; Kryakovskiy, Yu. V.; Yavoyskiy, V. I.

ORG: 'Krasnyy Oktyabr' Plant (Zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr"); Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

TITLE: Effect of rare earth metals on the properties of 12Kh1MF steel

SOURCE: Stal', no. 1, 1966, 72-73

TOPIC TAGS: steel, rare earth metal, steel macrostructure, mechanical property/ 12Kh1MF steel

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the nature and distribution of inclusions in 12Kh1MF tube steel with and without additions of rare earth metals. Three methods were used for adding the rare earth metals to the melt: 1) in the furnace immediately before tapping (2-3 kg/t); 2) in the pouring ladle (0.2-1.0 kg/t); and 3) in the mold during teeming (0.2-0.7 kg/t). Macrostructural analysis revealed that addition of rare earth elements by any method and in any quantity reduces local segregation of sulfur, although the degree of improvement is highly dependent on the method used for introducing the rare earth metals. For instance, additions of 3 kg/t to the furnace gives about the same effect as addition of 0.7-0.8 kg/t to the ladle. Additions of less than 3 kg/t to the furnace or less than 0.2-0.5 kg/t to the ladle have practically no effect on macrosturcture. Direct introduction of rare earth metals during teeming has a more noticeable

Card 1/2 UDC: 559.18:658.562

L 40206-66

ACC NR: AP6030051

effect. The distribution of sulfur is changed considerably even by additions of 0.5-0.6 kg/t. The mechanical properties of longitudinal specimens were not changed by rare earth treatment regardless of method of introduction or quantity of additive introduced, while treated transverse specimens showed a considerable improvement in mechanical properties. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 35,681]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

PONOMAREVA, Ye.P.

Nature of paragglutinizing strains of intestinal bacteria obtained from the Stalin Water Works. Uch.zap.Mosk.nauch.issl. inst.san. i gig. no.4:15-15 '60 (MIRA 16:11)

Materials on the comparative evaluation of standardized and some nonstandardized methods for detecting Escherichia coli in water. Ibid.:29-30

*

LABINSKAYA, A.S.; PONOMAREVA, Ye.P.

Specificity and comparative characteristics of phenoloxidizing bacteria obtained from sewers and reservoirs. Uch.zap. Mosk.nauch.issl. inst.san. i gig. no.4:37-41 '60 (MIRA 16:11)

KALINA, G.P.; DIANOVA,Ye,V.; BUGROVA,V.I.; KRYLOVA,M.D.; PONOMAREVA, Ye.P.; STEPANENKO, V.K.; ZVEREVA.V.A.

Problems of sanitary bacteriology. Uch.zap.Mosk.nauch.issl.san. i gig. no.4: Frontpage .'60 . . . (MIRA 16:11)

Behavior of dysentery bacteria in an external medium. Ibid.:5-10

BARANOV, I.A.; OYKS, G.N.; ANSHELES, I.I.; PONOMAREVA, Ye.P.; KACHANOV, N.N.

Vacuum treatment of silicon-free, ball-bearing steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.7:78-85 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.
(Bearing metals) (Vacuum metallurgy)

Ponomareva, Ye.P.

PONOMAREVA, Ye.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; FISHMAN, G.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; PASTERNAK, A.Ye., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Bacterial air pollution in workshops of the "Krasnyi Tekstil'shik" spinning and weaving mill. Gig. i san., 22 no.8:77-79 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Iz Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo instituta

(AIR POLLUTION, determ.
bact., determ. in cotton textile factories)
(BACTERIA
in air, determ. in cotton textile factories)

S/148/62/000/007/002/005
E071/E183

AUTHORS: Baranov, I.A., Oyks, G.N., Ansheles, I.I., Ponomareva, Ye.P., and Kachanov, N.N.

TITLE: Vacuum treated silicon-free ball-bearing steel

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya metallurgiya, no.7, 1962, 78-85

TEXT: In an attempt to improve the purity of ball-bearing steel, the possibility of modifying the usual deoxidising practice (vacuum treatment in the ladle and addition of 6 kg/t of ferro-silicon and 160 g/t of aluminium) was investigated. Four heats of silicon-free ball-bearing steel were made in a 16-t electric furnace and teemed into 4-t ingots. At the end of the vacuum treatment [Abstractor's note: no details given] undeoxidised metal was passed for teeming. In two heats 60-100 g/t of aluminium was added to the funnel. In the remaining two heats, aluminium was added to the ingot mould; of these two ingots one was deoxidised and the other - teemed through the same syphon - was not deoxidised. The remaining metal from these two heats (not deoxidised either with silicon or aluminium) was top

Card 1/2

Vacuum treated silicon-free ... S/148/62/000/007/002/005
E071/E183

poured; one ingot under vacuum (3rd ingot) and one in air (4th ingot). From each ingot samples of rolled square (78 mm) were taken at a distance of 16, 30, 62 and 97.5% from the top; some specimens of the finished product (14-27 mm round) were also investigated. The results of the metallographic studies confirmed the data on the total amount of inclusions in steel, determined by the electrolytic dissolution of 3-5 specimens from each ingot. In steel produced by the usual method (deoxidation in the ladle and vacuum treatment) the amount of inclusions was 0.0026 wt.%; in silicon-free steel deoxidised on teeming in the funnel 0.0031 wt.%; deoxidised in the mould 0.0083 wt.%; and top poured under vacuum 0.0048 wt.%. The smallest amount of oxide inclusions was in steel teemed under vacuum without deoxidation. In all silicon-free heats the amount of globular inclusions was smaller than in the normal heats. Undeoxidised, bottom-poured steel had more impurities than top-poured steel. There are 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov
(Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys)

Card 2/2

PONOMAREVA, Ye.V.

OSHKINA, N.I.; KATS, I.N.; PONOMAREVA, Ye.V.; SKLOVSKIY, I.V., red.; PETROVA, Ye.A., red.; KHLEBNIKOVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Catalog of spare parts for petroleum equipment] Katalog: Zapasnye chasti k neftianomy oborudovaniiu. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft.i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Pt.2. [Equipment for drilling wells] Oborudovanie dlia bureniia skvazhin. Section 17. [Stationary drilling installations] Ustanovki burovye statsionarnye. No.1. [Uralmash 5D drilling rig with five diesel drive] Burovaia ustanovka Uralmash 5D piatidizel'nyi privod. 1957. 71 p. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Soyuzneftburmashremont, Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy trest. (Oil well drilling--Equipment and supplies)

PONOMAREVA, Ye.V.

Ketone bodies in the blood in atherosclerosis and their changes during iodine therapy. Ter. arkh., Moskva 25 no.2:45-50 Mar-Apr 1953. (CLML 24:3)

1. Stalinsk.

PONOMAREVA, YU. N.
A. G. GURVICH, Arch. Sci. Biol. USSR 35-B, No. 1, 1934, 239-47

PONOMAREVA, Z.P.

Analysis of ointments containing cocaine hydrochloride. Sbor. nauch. trud. TSANII 6:133-140 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Laboratoriya farmatsevticheskogo analiza (rukovoditel' - kand. farm. nauk M.I. Kuleshova) TSentral'nogo aptechnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta.